

1951

The Bobbin and Beaker Vol. 10 No. 1

Clemson University

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University, Clemson, "The Bobbin and Beaker Vol. 10 No. 1" (1951). *Bobbin and Beaker*. 159.
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THE
BOBBIN & BEAKER

STUDENT PUBLICATION OF THE CLEMSON TEXTILE SCHOOL

No. 1

WINTER ISSUE ☆ 1951-1952

Vol. 10



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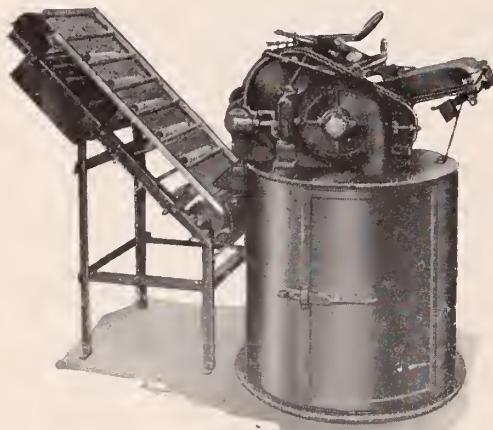
Type L Quill Cleaner

For cleaning loom bobbins containing rayon, silk, wool, worsted, and some counts of cotton feeler waste.



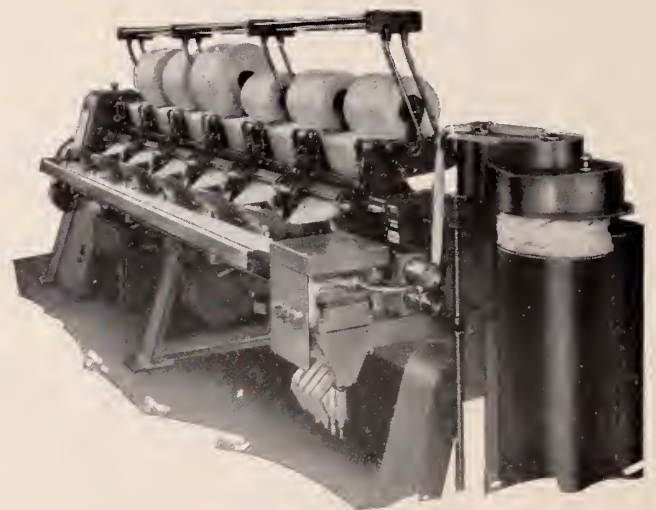
Type K Quill Cleaner

For cleaning automatic loom bobbins of plain finish, containing cotton and spun rayon feeler waste.



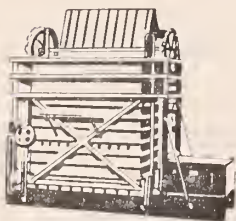
Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaner

For cleaning card room bobbins, containing cotton and spun rayon roving.



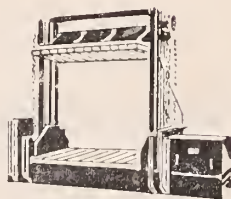
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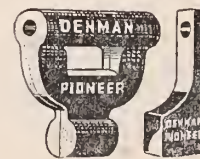


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THE Bobbin and Beaker

Official Student Publication
Clemson Textile School

VOL. 10

WINTER 1951-1952

NO. 1

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THE COVER

The cover depicts the unveiling of the portrait of the late Joseph E. Sirrine at the dedication services held November 3, 1951 in the College Chapel.

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"D" - For Dedication Day

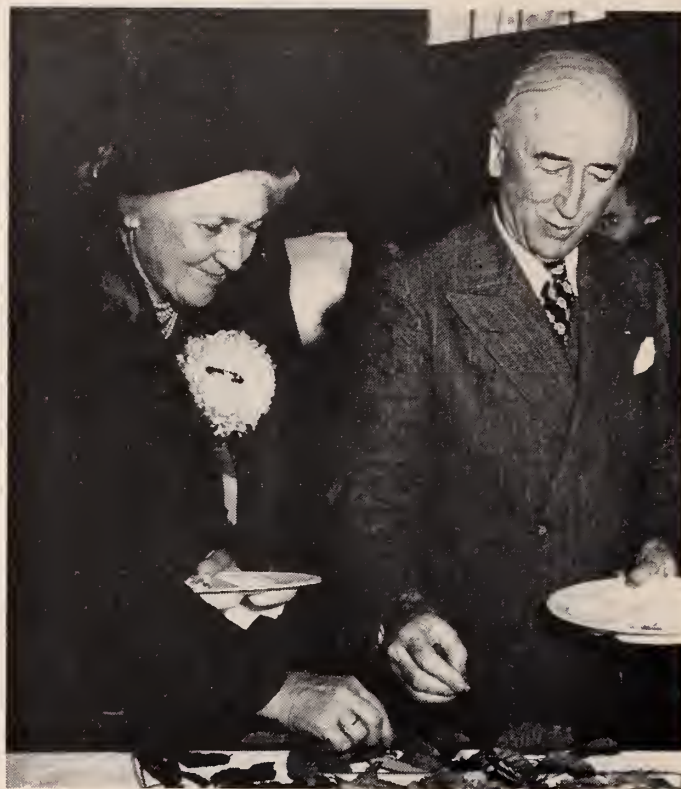
R. L. King, TM '52

An occasion that we have all awaited for years has finally taken place here at Clemson—the dedication of the textile building. The building, which covers two and a half acres of ground space, was completed in 1939, and named Sirrine Hall. The machinery necessary to completely equip the building was the reason for the delay of its dedication, since it could not be obtained during the war. Recently all the equipment has been obtained from various firms throughout the textile industry.

Here, on Saturday, November 3, 1951 the textile building was dedicated to the memory of the late J. E. Sirrine, who died August 7, 1947. Mr. Sirrine was chairman of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation which was organized in 1943 through his efforts. This organization has been one of the chief factors in building the Clemson School of Textiles up to its unsurpassed position in the field of textile education today. Among other things, the foundation has set up a retirement plan for full and associate professors.

It is interesting to note that in the past ten years the enrollment in textile courses has increased 200 per cent. This increase tops all other phases of education here on the campus. The enrollment for the entire school of textiles is 677 students, one fourth of the college's total enrollment. The faculty has almost tripled since 1941. Today it has 30 members, ranging in rank from full professors to instructional assistants. The Dean of the textile school is Dr. Hugh H. Brown, well known research scientist.

The dedication services on November third commenced at the college chapel with the Honorable Robert M. Cooper, chairman of the Board of Trustees, giving the address of welcome. Dr. Hugh M. Brown addressed the audience on the Development of Textile Education at Clemson. The service was highlighted by the address of the Honorable James F. Byrnes, on "The Role of Industry in South Carolina's Progress." Twenty-eight of the nations leaders in industry, engineering, agriculture, and government, who have made important contributions to the progress of South Carolina through their business or outside interest, were awarded honorary degrees by Dr. R. F. Poole, President of the College.



Governor and Mrs. Byrnes enjoy luncheon at Clemson Field House

Receiving the Doctor of Textile Industries degrees were: William Hamlin Beattie, president of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Harold Blancke, president of the Celanese Corporation of America, New York, N. Y.; Henry Mather Bliss, president and treasurer of Pacific Mills, Boston Mass.; James F. Byrnes, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Robert H. Chapman, Chairman of the board of trustees of the J. E. Sirrine Foundation, and vice-president and assistant treasurer of Inman Mills and Riverdale Mills, Inman, S. C., and Piedmont Wood Preserving Company, Augusta, Ga.; Charles Ezra Daniel, president and treasurer of the Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C.; Benjamin Brown Gossett, former president and board chairman of several leading textile concerns, Charlotte, N. C.

Also Francis Ebenezer Grier, president and treasurer of Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; Robert E.

Henry, former president of Dunean and Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Henry Plimpton Kendall, Chairman of the board of the Kendall Co., Boston Mass.; Leon Lowenstein, chairman of the board of M. Lowenstein & Sons Inc., New York, N. Y.; Ellison S McKissick, president and treasurer of Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.; Ralph Tannahill Marshall, president of Utica Mohawk Mills, Inc., and Utica Willowvale Bleaching Co., Utica N. Y.; Roger Milliken, president of Deering-Milliken & Co., New York, N. Y., and chairman of the board of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

Also Walter Scott Montgomery, president and treasurer of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; James Cuthbert Self, president of Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., New York, N. Y.; Samuel Hubert Swint, president of the Graniteville Co., Graniteville, S. C.; Frederick William Symmes, president of the Nuckasee Manufacturing Co., and president of the Piedmont Plush Co., and vice president of the Camperdown Co., Greenville, S. C.; and George Mann Wright, president of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation, Abbeville, S. C.

The Doctor of Industries degrees were awarded to Wofford Benjamin Camp, president of the Calolina Farms, president of W. B. Camp & Sons, Inc.; Francis Breese Davis, Jr., director and former chairman of the board of United States Rubber Co., chairman of the board of National Distillers Corp.; Jeremiah Milbank, director of the Chase National Bank, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Southern Railway, the American Surety Company; Norman Atwater Cocke, vice-president of the Duke Power Co., and Northern Railway Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Frank McClellan Gunby, a 1902 Clemson graduate, and associate and director of Charles T. Main, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Melton



James C. Self, Ralph T. Marshall, Charles E. Daniel and Robert T. Stevens inspect the Clemson Textile Building

Clarkson Lightner, president of the Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; and Homer MacGee Pace, a vice-president and director of the South Carolina Electric & Gas Co., Charleston, S. C.

After the degrees were awarded, the Honorable T. Frank Watkins unveiled the portrait of the late Joseph Emory Sirrine, and gave a brief history of his achievements during his lifetime. Following the services in the college chapel, the honorary guests and their parties were taken on a guided tour through the textile building; also many other visitors were guided through the textile building. During the tour all of the machinery in the building was being operated by textile students.

The writer of this article can truly say that he felt exceptionally proud of being a textile student on that day. The building was in the best condition that I have seen it in during the time that I have been here. We can thank only those men, companies, industries, and the Sirrine Foundation for helping us to build one of the greatest textile schools in the world, and for making the dedication of the textile building such a wonderful occasion and success.

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John T. Wigington Appointed Executive Secretary of Phi Psi

Earl Heard, Grand Council President of Phi Psi, announces the appointment of John T. Wigington, Textile Engineering graduate from the School of Textiles, The Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., as Executive Secretary. Wigington finished in the class of 1923 and was elected to honorary membership in the Fraternity in 1940. He is presently located at Clemson as Director of The Division of Technical Service of The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

Upon his graduation from Clemson, Wigington was employed by the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C. In 1924 he accepted a position with The Lonsdale Company, Seneca, S. C., as Night Superintendent. Three years later he returned to Clemson as a Cotton Technologist with the Cotton Spinning Research Laboratory of The United States Department of Agriculture. In 1928 he became Research Engineer with The Textile Bag Manufacturers Association in Chicago. One year later he moved to Washington, D. C., where he was appointed Cotton Technologist with The Department of Agriculture. In 1943 he served a short while as Superintendent of Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Returning to Clemson with The Department of Agriculture in the Fall of 1934, Wigington spent six years in cotton fiber and spinning research work. In 1940 he was transferred to College Station, and placed in charge of The Cotton Fiber and Spinning Research Laboratories of The United States Department of Agriculture.

Since 1941 he has been associated with The Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., and The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., with headquarters in the School of Textiles, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

John Wigington is a member of the Arkwrights, Inc., the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, and is Secretary of The Fiber Society. He is a Methodist, a Mason, a Rotarian, is a Director of the Clemson Alumni Corporation, and is listed in the sixth and seventh international editions of **Who's Who in Commerce and Industry**. He married Frances Wray and they have a son, John T. Jr., who gradu-



Mr. Wigington

ated in Textile Engineering at Clemson in 1948 and is now with Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, Gainesville, Ga. There is a John T. III.

Wigington is the author of quite a number of technical papers dealing with Cotton Fiber and Spinning Research Work and has been a frequent contributor of articles to professional journals and textile trade papers.

Teacher: "Now, children, every morning you ought to take a cold bath; and that will make you feel rosy all over. Are there any questions?"

Boy in back of room: "Yeah, teacher. Tell us some more about Rosie."

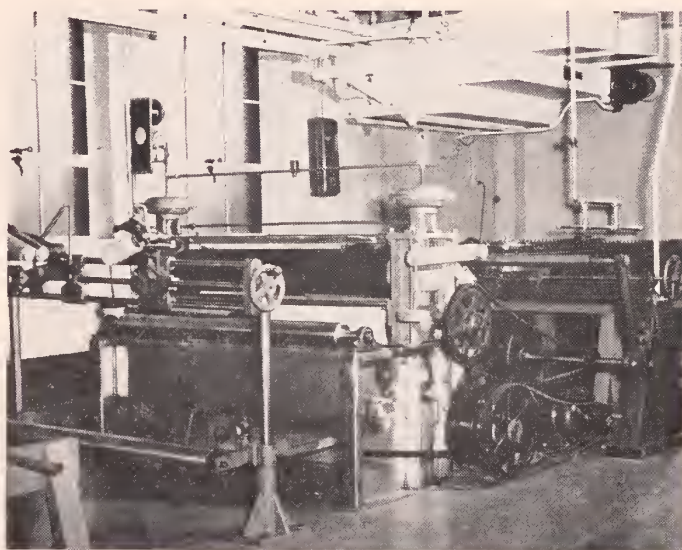
Clemson Finishing Department Advances

R. R. Fowler '53

On November 3, 1951, the J. E. Sirrine Textile Building at Clemson was officially dedicated to the late J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C. This proved a memorable occasion in that a number of leading executives of the textile industry were awarded honorary degrees for outstanding accomplishments in the textile field. These honor guests, along with approximately 600 other visitors, were conducted on a tour of the entire textile building by volunteers of the faculty and the student body who acted as guides. These guests saw the whole of the Clemson School of Textiles at its maximum efficiency, boasting more and better machinery and equipment than ever before.

The department which has the greatest variety of new units is the dyeing and finishing laboratory. There has recently been a great expansion in the textile processing machinery at Clemson which is to be used for educational, experimental, and research purposes. The new machinery is a great improvement over the old equipment in that the new machines and equipment are planned to permit work on the majority of textile fibers which include cotton, wool, rayon, and many other synthetic fibers, whereas the old machinery was limited almost entirely to the handling of cotton.

In the dyeing phase, there is a continuous dyeing range, through which an entire roll of cloth is processed in a single operation. The cloth is mechanically unrolled and fed into the back of the machine and taken up at the front where it is put into roll form, completely processed. A continuous peroxide range is used for bleaching. However, to aid in this bleaching, the laboratory is equipped with a sample kier, in which the cloth may be boiled under pressure before it is bleached. This boiling process dissolves many impurities and suspended matter and thereby aids greatly in more successful bleaching. The laboratory is also equipped with a sample mercerizing unit, 2 reel dyeing machines, and a resin curing oven which is gas fired and attains temperatures of 300-400 degrees F. This resin curing oven sets special finishes for crush resistance, water repellancy, and other similar properties. A 60 inch jig is available for dyeing knitted and woven piece goods. Also available in the laboratory are a Mantle-



Tenter Frame used for mercerizing cloth
in Finishing Laboratory

steaming machine, a fulling machine, a scutcher, a singeing machine, a set of dyeing cans, 2 types of printing processes, and a tenter frame, with housing for drying.

This laboratory provides equipment used expressly by the Throwing and Knitting Departments as well as that used in dyeing and finishing processes. Equipment used extensively by the Throwing Department at Clemson are a soaking tub, a twist setting machine, and a cake and package dryer.

As knitting is becoming a very attractive major for Clemson students, new equipment has been installed to further advance the training offered in this field. Recently, two machines were acquired for winding silk from cocoons and rewinding this stock into commercial skeins. These machines are, respectively, a reeling machine and a re-reeling machine, and both machines were imported from Japan. The Knitting Department has also acquired a hosiery dyeing, a nylon pre-boarding machine, and a number of hosiery drying forms.

In a separate room, adjacent to the dyeing and finishing laboratory, are three very important testing machines: a fadeometer, a weatherometer, and a

(continued on page sixteen)

The Value of a Standards Department

Joel L. Richardson

The question is sometimes asked, "What will happen to the standards departments in textile mills if a depression should come?" In hard times the mills must cut costs to the absolute minimum and in looking for ways and means to accomplish this purpose some feel that the standards departments would be dissolved and its work be disposed of by the respective department foremen and various other local plant executives. This is rather hard to believe in view of the many problems that have been solved by maintaining a local standards department. Before the mills organized their own standards department, the sales department depended on cost estimates, based on past performance records. Many mills found after establishing their standards departments and running time studies with a stop watch, that the standards set up based on past performance were very inaccurate.

Some may say, "But our cost estimates were based on standards set up by Textile Consultants and we have these consultants revise our standards once a year, therefore, we believe our cost estimates and job assignments are accurate." This is true in a number of instances. Some consultants have done a very good job and we salute them for a job well done. However, these consultants are at the plant only once a year and cannot possibly have the information and first hand knowledge of individual plant operation that a local time study man would have. Then too, a local time study man works constantly with the employees; he gains their respect and trust. This, we have learned is important, as the time study man must have the cooperation of the operator being time-studied to get accurate results. If an operator decided not to cooperate with the time study man, there are many, many ways that an operator could cause the time study man headaches, which could be avoided if he had the cooperation of the operator. For instance, speed rating of the operator is complicated by an operator who works spasmodically during the timing of an element.

Mr. Richardson finished Clemson in the Class of 1942, and accepted a position with United Merchants and Manufacturers, where he worked as office manager and cost accountant. He was also associated with the time study department and with the open stock and shipping departments. He returned to Clemson in February of 1949, where he became assistant professor of Textiles. He now teaches all time study courses at Clemson.

When new patterns come to a mill, the standards department immediately starts to develop standards, based on time study, and accurate cost estimates are submitted to the sales department. The mill knows the minimum price they can quote to a customer. Contracts have been lost by mills due to high cost estimates caused from standards based on a lot of guess work. In other instances some contracts have been obtained at a sale price of less than manufacturing costs, causing the mills to actually sell their product for less than cost of manufacture. During World War II, the government refused to grant a contract to the lowest bidder in one instance because it was known that the bid was lower than cost of manufacture. Such guess work as this has been the downfall of many concerns.

Standards departments accumulate standards data over a period of years which is extremely valuable and enables the standards man to get standards developed much faster and more accurately. Tables and constants are worked up that save considerable time. Many mills use their time study men to run down the cause of bad running work by making detailed machine stop checks. These checks serve to point out exactly what is causing the larger percentage of stops.

The standards department also serves as a stepping stone in the training of future foremen. The standards department is ideal for this in that standards work will give this person an overall picture of the entire plant operation. He comes in contact with all of the foremen in the various departments and learns to appreciate the problems that these men have in

(continued on page seventeen)

Higher Education in Textiles

G. A. Mobley, TE '52

Outside of the textile industry, one seldom hears of the Institute of Textile Technology, or I. T. T., as it is more commonly known. This school, located a few miles from Charlottesville, Virginia, is to the field of textile research what The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to Electrical and Mechanical Research. In other words, it is just about as high as one can go.

I. T. T. serves a twofold purpose for industry. First, it is a clearing house for problems of all kinds which occur in the production of textile goods. Second, it serves as a training center for men interested in textile research.

The Institute is not an orthodox college, but is a cooperative project jointly owned by a group of Textile mills. These mills contribute to the funds necessary for the operation of the Institute, and have the controlling voice in its management. Any of the member mills is eligible to send any project or problem they have to the Institute to try to get a solution. Many times the research staff at I. T. T. is able to find the causes of troubles which have been harassing mills for years and were accepted as inevitable before.

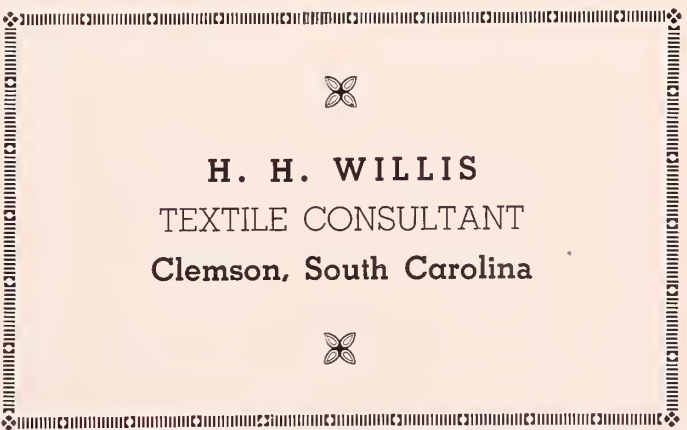
The second purpose of the Institute, that of training men in research, is by no means the least important of its functions. Outstanding graduates of the major textile schools throughout the nation are considered for enrollment; however, as educational institutions go, the student body is extremely small. Ten students a year are usually chosen, and enrolled in the first year's work. Courses in Mathematics, Mechanics, Mechanical Engineering, English and Fiber Technology are given in the first year's work, with the second year devoted to Fiber Technology and Research. The successful completion of the course at the Institute results in a Master's Degree in Textile Technology, and unlimited possibilities in the textile field.

As above mentioned, the Institute is near Charlottesville, Virginia, which is also the seat of the University of Virginia. The buildings consist of the main administration and office building, a four story

laboratory building, and a number of smaller auxiliary buildings housing the power plant, a testing laboratory, and a machinery laboratory where large projects are conducted. The view to the north and west of the Institute is exquisite, and has been referred to as "the Thousand-Dollar View." The Blue Ridge Mountains are only about twenty miles away, and they lend a beauty to the campus not often found.

Since the University of Virginia is very close, the Institute can draw upon its staff of outstanding educators for the courses in English, Mathematics and Engineering. Most of the subjects relating to research, however, are taught by the staff of the Institute. Among these instructors are such outstanding personalities as Mr. T. L. W. Bailey, noted expert in microscopic research, Dr. L. H. Hance, Director of the Graduate School program, Dr. Jack Compton, Director of Technical Research, and Dr. E. J. Bernet, who is a pioneer in the study of textile uniformity.

This institution, the only one of its kind in the United States, has been found to be very beneficial to the textile industry as a whole, and to the member mills in particular. It has provided the means of saving untold sums of money, as well as increasing quality of products. It has also provided men well trained in research, who are capable of assuming the responsibility of directing the research carried on in the individual mills, and who can cope with the constantly arising problems of industry which a less highly trained man would find insurmountable.

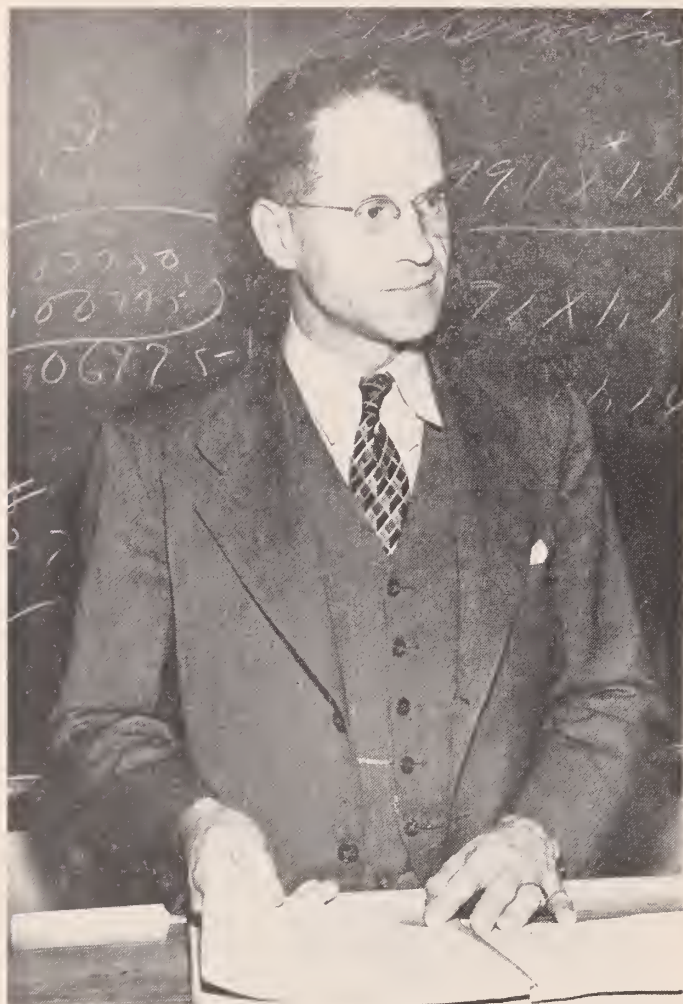


H. H. WILLIS
TEXTILE CONSULTANT
Clemson, South Carolina

LINTHOUSE PERSONALITIES

G. W. Ballentine, TM '52

PROFESSOR T. A. CAMPBELL



"Next page, boys!"

Most of you who are majoring in Textile Manufacturing or Textile Engineering are acquainted with Professor Campbell, and I feel sure that those of you who are not will be before you finish Clemson. Professor Campbell teaches Textile Costing, a five credit course which has proved to be extremely valuable in rounding out our education in textiles here at Clemson.

Mr. Campbell was born in Anderson, South Carolina, and is married. He has a daughter attending Winthrop and a son in Clemson-Calhoun High School. After finishing high school, Mr. Campbell

decided to continue his education at Clemson, and in 1928 he received his B.S. Degree in Textile Industrial Education. After finishing Clemson, he taught high school at Chester, S. C. Upon his departure from Chester, he went to Rock Hill where he was employed by the Aragon & Baldwin Mills, which is now a part of the J. P. Stevens & Co., chain. From 1932 to 1937 he worked for Ralph E. Loper & Co., Textile Costing Engineers.

In the fall of 1937, Professor Campbell returned to Clemson. The Textile School during those years was in sad need of a textile costing course, so Mr. Campbell organized the course at Clemson which has proved to be a valuable asset in the TE and TM curricula. Many of our graduates now enter textile costing work, thanks to Mr. Campbell.

After staying at Clemson for several years, he decided to take time out from his teaching duties so that he might continue his education. In 1947, he received his Master's Degree in Industrial Education from Pennsylvania State College after which he returned to Clemson.

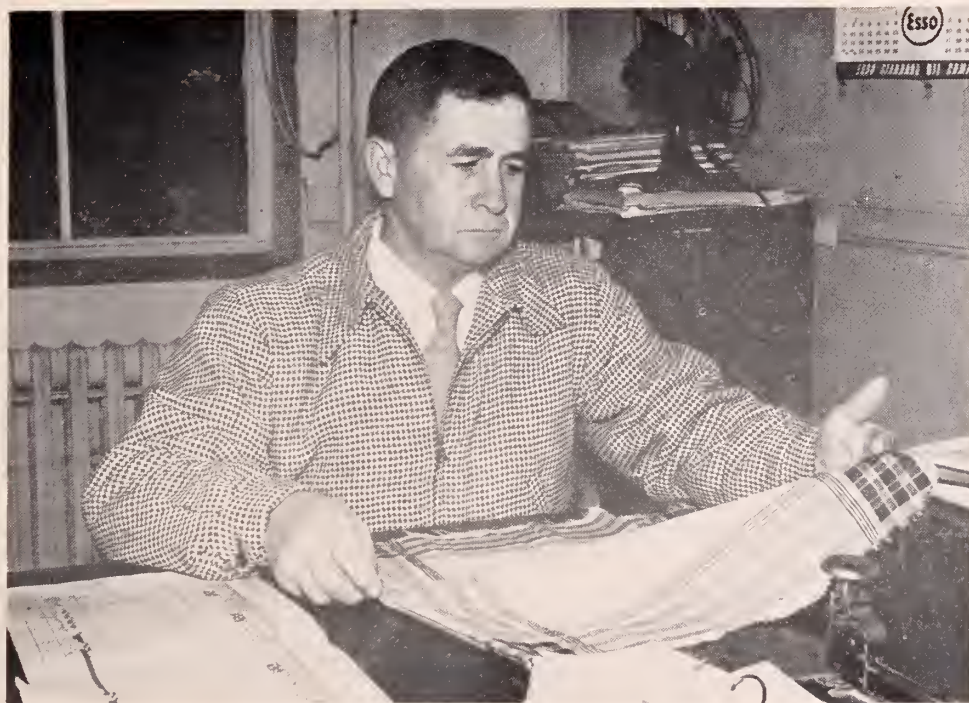
Professor Campbell is well liked by the students and is frequently referred to, in student circles, as "Speedball." I do not know, but I have been told that if you drop your pencil in class, you are two weeks behind in your work.

In addition to teaching, Professor Campbell has done consultant work for several mills throughout the country at various times. He is active in several clubs and fraternities, including Phi Psi, Iota Sigma, and the Lions Club. He is also an active member and faculty adviser of the recently formed National Textile Manufacturing Society which he helped to organize.

The elderly textile school professor entered the barber shop all bent over and apparently in great pain, "Damn that Hadacol!" he muttered as he climbed into the chair.

"If it affects you that way, what d'ya take it for?" asked the barber.

"Doggone it, I'm not taking it.—My wife is!" grunted the Professor.



"Cloth Analysis, Not Cloth Guessing!"

Professor Cartee is connected with the Weaving and Designing department of the Clemson Textile School. He teaches Fabric Analysis, which is a study of the analysis of fabrics as they come to the mill for duplication. He also teaches Dobby and Box Mechanisms, a course designed to fit into the series of Mechanism courses at Clemson. Both of these courses are taken by the students majoring in TM, and the Mechanism course is part of the TE Curriculum.

Mr. Cartee was born in Liberty, South Carolina and is married. After finishing high school, Clemson became the college of his choice, and in 1925 he received a B.S. Degree in Textile Industrial Education. Between his freshman and sophomore years at Clemson, he obtained valuable experience with the Hope-dale Loom Co., in Massachusetts, which has subsequently been bought out by the Draper Corporation.

After finishing Clemson, he taught school at Clover, S. C. In 1927, he began teaching at Clemson. Professor Cartee has been a beehive of activity and in addition to teaching at Clemson, he has taught night school at several places. During summer vacation periods, he worked for various mills among which were Judson Mills, Dunean Mills, and Woodside Mills, all of which are located in Greenville, South Carolina. He has also worked for the Gossett Mills in Anderson and the Hanover and High Shoals Mills, both of which are in Gastonia, North Carolina. In

1937, Mr. Cartee received his Master's Degree in Industrial Education at the University of Tennessee and in 1940 began work on his Doctor's Degree.

Professor Cartee has been known to throw in a little philosophy on the side. One day one of the students made a design in which the plain weave was the weave on one harness. Professor Cartee corrected him by saying, "Son! You can't get a quart of water in a pint jar!"

Professor Cartee is well liked by the students who call him "Uncle Bud." If there is anything that you do not know about how a piece of cloth has been woven, this writer is willing to wager that he can tell you.

We've heard that the way you can tell a rich Texan from a poor Texan is that the poor Texans wash their own Cadillacs.

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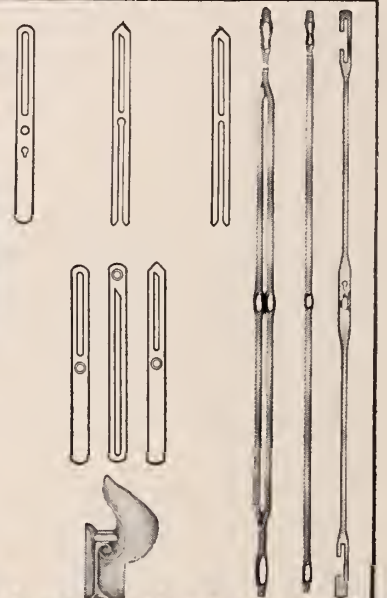
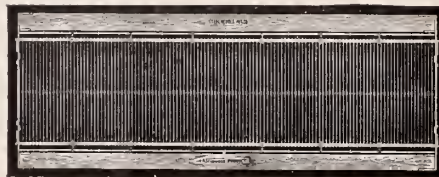
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WARP ENDS

Mrs. Cothran: "That new washwoman has stolen two of our towels."

Ed: "The thief! Which ones, dear?"

Mrs. C.: "The ones you got from that hotel in Sarasota."

Tommy: "Mama, it is true that we come from dust and will return to dust?"

Mama: Yes, dear, that's what the Bible says. Why?"

Tommy: "Well, I just looked under my bed and there's somebody there, either coming or going."

Teacher: "Now, Kitty, tell the class the difference between a lion and a panther."

Kitty: "Thath eathy, Mith Brown. A lion roarth; and panther what I got on."

Who cares how empty her head is, as long as her sweater is full.

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THIRTEEN

Instructors Added to Textile School Staff



S. W. BODDIE

S. W. BODDIE
Instructor in Textile Chemistry

Mr. Boddie hails from the lower part of the state where he graduated from Charleston High School in 1940. He entered the College of Charleston the same year and received a B.S. Degree in Chemistry in 1944. After serving two years in the Army Air Force, Mr. Boddie worked two years in the Naval Metallurgical Laboratory. He was a student at the University of North Carolina for one year and then entered Clemson in the fall of 1950. While working toward his M.S. Degree in Textile Chemistry, Mr. Boddie is acting in the capacity of graduate assistant in this department.



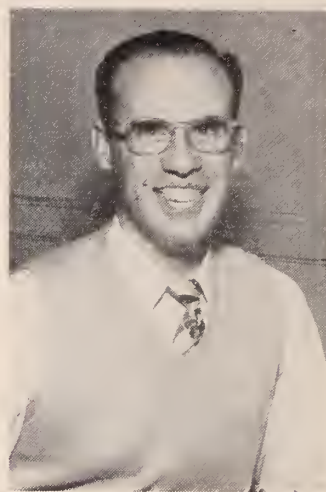
JAMES M. NIVER

JAMES M. NIVER
Instructor in Weaving and Designing

Mr. Niver is another graduate of the Clemson Class of '51 who is pursuing the teaching profession. After finishing Bluffton (S. C.) High School in 1945, Mr. Niver served sixteen months with the Merchant Marine. Completing this tour of duty, he then joined the Army and served eighteen months in the Field Artillery. Mr. Niver was discharged in 1948 with the rank of Corporal and entered Clemson in September of the same year. He added advanced R.O.T.C. to his curriculum and graduated in August of 1951 with a B.S. Degree in Textile Manufacturing plus a reserve commission in the Armored Division. Mr. Niver is a member of Phi Psi.

H. L. LOVELESS
Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing

A native of the Lone Star State, Mr. Loveless graduated from Friona High School in 1943. He entered Texas Tech. in 1944 and received a Textile Engineering Degree from this institution in 1948. Continuing his education, Mr. Loveless then attended North Carolina State for two years and obtained an M.S. Degree in Textile Manufacturing. After receiving his Master's Degree, he was employed by Anderson, Clayton, and Company where he worked for one year in setting up a spinning laboratory for this firm. During his course of education, Mr. Loveless became a member of Phi Psi, Tau Beta Pi, and The Texas Society of Professional Engineers.



H. L. LOVELESS

DAVID H. WITT
Instructor in Textile Testing

Mr. Witt is one of two new professors who are recent graduates of the Clemson class of 1951. Following graduation from Swansea High in Swansea, S. C., Mr. Witt entered Clemson in September 1947. In addition to a B.S. Degree in Textile Engineering, he received a reserve officers commission in the Army Ordnance Corps. Since his graduation he has been engaged as an instructor in the Testing Lab. While at Clemson, Mr. Witt was a member of Tiger Brotherhood, Mu Beta Psi, A.S.T.E., a member of the Band, and also president of the Wesley Foundation—the latter during his senior year.



DAVID H. WITT



JOHN L. THOMPSON

JOHN LESTER THOMPSON
Assistant Professor of Yarn Manufacturing

Mr. Thompson is another professor who has returned to the Alma Mater after a few years absence. Graduating from North Augusta High School in 1938, he entered Clemson and in 1942 received a B.S. Degree in Textile Engineering plus a reserve officer's commission in the Quartermaster Corps. He put this commission to use by serving four years in the above mentioned branch of the army. Thirty-three months of this time was spent in the African and European campaigns. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of First Lieutenant. After being discharged, Mr. Thompson was employed by Seminole Mills of Clearwater, S. C.—a branch of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc.—from 1946 to 1951. When he left this organization, he was overseer of the cloth room.

While a senior at Clemson, Mr. Thompson was Regimental Commander, Captain of Scabbard and Blade, and was listed among Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges.

Mr. Thompson is married and the father of three young boys.

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FINISHING DEPARTMENT

(continued from page seven)

launderometer. The fadeometer is used for testing dyed fabrics for color fastness under varied conditions. The weatherometer determines how a certain dye will hold up under various weather conditions, and the launderometer provides an accelerated method for testing the fastness of a dye to washing.

In addition to the above equipment, several units, such as the jig and padder are duplicated in small scale in order that they may be used expressly for teaching problems.

In the near future, a new course called Textile Finishing will be added to the Textile Chemistry curriculum at Clemson, which will cover in detail the mechanical and chemical processes involved in the use of the above named machinery and equipment. In addition, work done in this course will be used to supplement work in other textile major courses such as Textile Manufacturing and Textile Engineering.

Professor Joseph Lindsay, Jr., head of the Chemistry Department at Clemson, expressed the desire that this above named equipment be utilized for experiment and research by the textile plants in this area.

This great step forward by Clemson was made possible entirely through generous contributions by numerous leaders in the textile field. The interest and loyalty shown by these leaders will continue to make the textile industry one of the leading industries of our state and to make Clemson one of the foremost textile schools of the world.

Drunk: "Ho! Lady, you got two ver' beau'ful legs."

Girl: (outraged) "How would **you** know?"

Drunk: (brightly) "I counted 'em."



SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.
Greenville, South Carolina



STANDARDS DEPARTMENT

(continued from page eight)

running their department efficiently and at the same time not at the expense of a succeeding department. The time study man will run time studies in all departments coming in contact with many different people, this will broaden his ability to get along with employees and at the same time get the necessary work done. The ability to lead people is a valuable asset for a foreman, and since the time study man has no authority over the employees, he depends entirely on his leadership and ability to get the cooperation of the worker so that his work can be done with the least possible amount of labor disturbance. Another reason why the standards department is a good stepping stone for foremen is that the work he does in standards will make him methods and motions conscious. This will enable him in the future to lay out work for his employees in a more efficient manner, and train employees in better work methods.

Textile manufacturing today is done in a much more scientific way than ever before. Competition is keen at the present time and every effort is made to prevent an increase in selling price even though labor costs rise. The mills are becoming interested in Statistical Quality Control. They are interested in all kinds of testing equipment such as the Brush Uniformity Analyzer, the Uster Evenness Tester and many others. This has been brought about by a desire for better quality of product and at a lower labor cost.

The standards department relieves the foremen of many duties that otherwise he would have to perform. This gives the foremen more time to spend on the more important duties of his job. Today a larger than ever proportion of a mill supervisor's time must be spent in maintaining satisfactory personnel relations. Surveys that have been made indicate if the mill has as many as 200 employees it is sure to have enough necessary work to keep one time study man busy.

Job assignments, piece rates and standard production goals are all set up by the standards department based on time studies. These are set up accurately thereby keeping to a minimum dissatisfaction among operators about their rate of pay per unit of production or number of machines per operator.

Another duty of the standards department is to make method and motion analysis to determine and train operators in better work methods. A useful tool in this field is Methods Time Measurement. Although Methods Time Measurement is a relatively

new thing, many mills have shown considerable interest and probably will use it as another tool available to the time study man for developing standards and better work methods. Methods Time Measurement is a means of establishing standards through analyzing the motion employed in performing a job.

Other duties performed by the standards department are: make payroll and cost analysis, determine standard machine efficiency, test and approve new machinery, evaluate jobs, study machinery layout, test and evaluate new materials, investigate customer complaints, determine standard machine speeds, and standardize manufacturing and processing procedure.

Quite a few mills have records which show that their standards departments have paid for themselves many times. While it is difficult to determine the exact dollar and cents your standards department is saving, due to many intangible savings, one can determine that the standards department more than pays for itself.

It takes a lot of nerve to wear one of those strapless evening gowns.

It certainly does . . . and a couple of other things.



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TEXTILE CLUB ACTIVITIES

PHI



PSI

G. A. Mobley, IE '52

Iota Chapter of Phi Psi Fraternity has had a very successful semester, and we hope that our good fortune will continue. After the initiation held December 6, the membership was increased to thirty-six. Nineteen new men were initiated, including eight seniors, ten juniors and one sophomore. The new men are L. G. Boyd, Everett W. Clark, Robert M. Cook, William P. Creighton, Rodolfo A. David, Earl L. Dees, Jr., Olin H. Dunn, Rossie R. Fowler, Robert L. Garrison, Ralph L. King, Eugene H. Lehman, Otis W. Livingston, Jr., Sidney Merians, James M. Norris, Marvin C. Robinson, Joseph R. Shirley, Vernon M. Williams, Bennette E. Wilson and Alvin Zatcoff.

IN MEMORIAM

Along with all the other chapters of Phi Psi, Iota Chapter was saddened by the death of Mr. Harold H. Hart, Executive Secretary of the Grand Council. Mr. Hart was very active in the Fraternity and was a textile executive and member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He was one of the founders of the Fraternity, and took great interest in all its members, individually and collectively. He certainly deserved his nickname of "The Grand Old Man."

CONGRATULATIONS:

Although we strongly feel the loss of Mr. Hart, we are very fortunate in having as our new Executive Secretary Mr. John T. Wigington, Director of the A. C. M. I. here at Clemson. Mr. Wigington has been a member of Phi Psi since 1940 and has been active in the affairs of the Clemson Chapter. We are certain that we will benefit by Mr. Wigington's residence at Clemson, and hope that he will be here for a long time to come.

EIGHTEEN

SOCIAL NOTES:

Defying a long established tradition of Iota Chapter, the doors of the Fraternity room in the basement of the Textile Building have been opened to all the students for use as a lounge and meeting place. The Coke machine which was obtained through the efforts of Walton Cassidy, our former president, has made this room a very popular place to sit down between classes and relax with the pause that refreshes. We feel that this has been a great benefit to the Fraternity, since it has created a great deal of interest among the textile students.

On January 7, the chapter had a Dutch supper in honor of the new members, since a number of them will be unable to attend the annual banquet because of graduation. The supper was held at Seigler's Steak House in Walhalla, S. C.

NEW OFFICERS:

At a special meeting called December 18, new officers were elected to preside over the chapter for the coming year. Those elected were George A. Mobley, President; Luther J. Sigmon, Vice-President; Bennette E. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer; Paul R. Osborne, Senior Warden; and Ralph L. King, Junior Warden.

The retiring officers are Edward E. Cothran, President; Alvin H. Clarke, Vice-President; George A. Mobley, Secretary-Treasurer; F. Leroy Watt, Senior Warden and Luther J. Sigmon, Junior Warden.

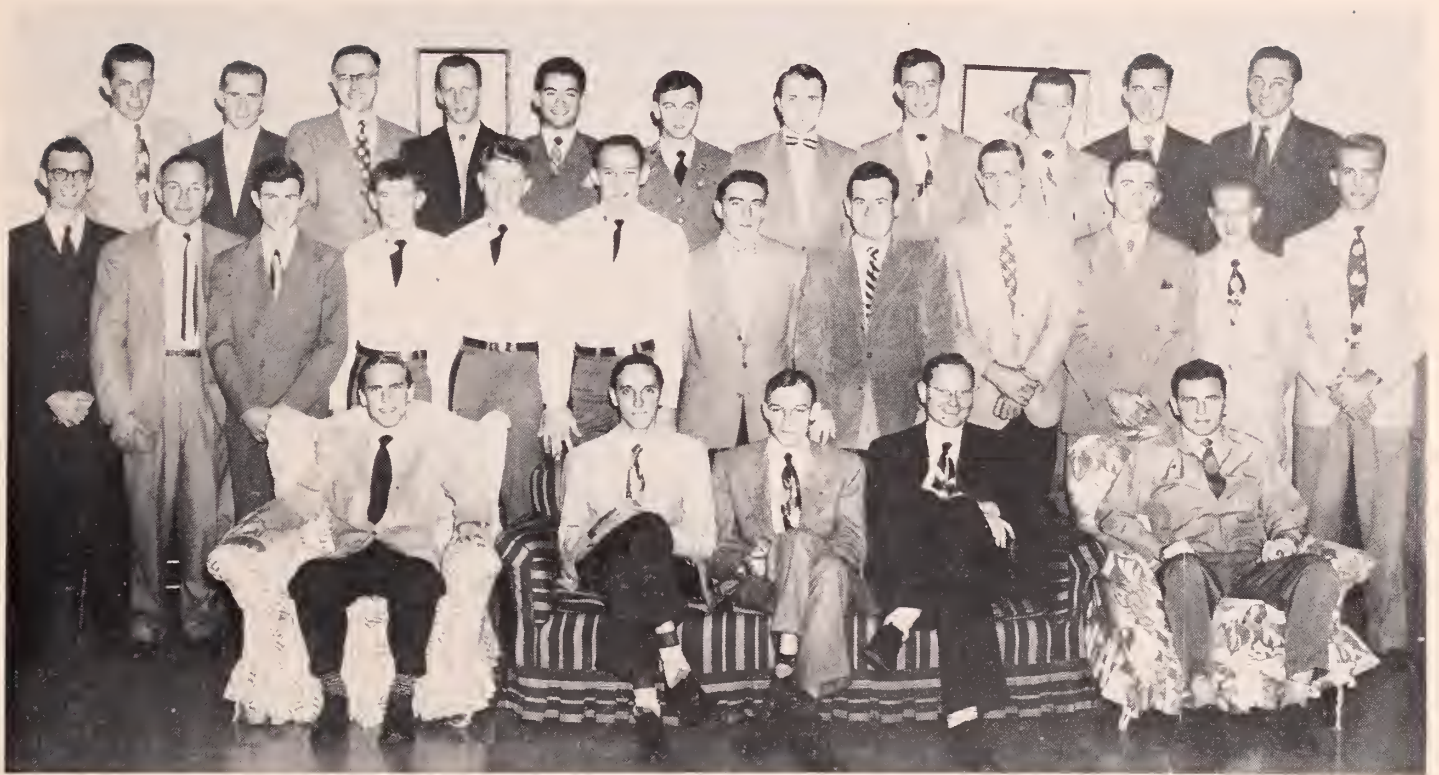
N. T. M. S. NEWS

For many years, as the Textile Industry expanded and played a greater roll in the economy of the South, the enrollment in the School of Textiles increased accordingly. The School of Textiles came to have a greater enrollment than any other school on the campus, with more students enrolled in Textile Manufacturing than any other single major. With this great increase, the need for an organization which would bring about a more intimate relationship between the textile industry and the undergraduates of the Textile Manufacturing school became greater and more evident.

(continued on page twenty-four)

THE BOBBIN AND BEAKER

IOTA CHAPTER OF PHI PSI FRATERNITY



Back row: M. E. Price, M. H. Hance, V. M. Williams, L. G. Boyd, R. A. David, R. M. Cook, W. H. Walker, R. R. Fowler, J. H. Good, E. L. Dees, S. Merians. Second row: E. W. Clark, F. M. Welsh, R. L. King, W. P. Creighton, R. L. Garrison, M. C. Robinson, O. H. Dunn, A. Zatcoff, J. R. Shirley, J. M. Norris, B. E. Wilson, O. W. Livingston. Seated: A. H. Clarke, L. J. Sigmon, E. E. Cothran, G. A. Mobley, W. G. Holmes.

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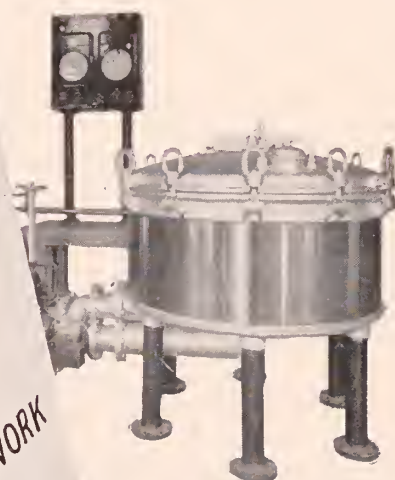
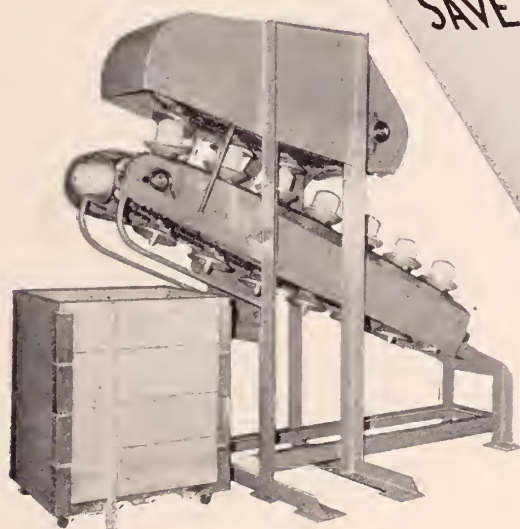
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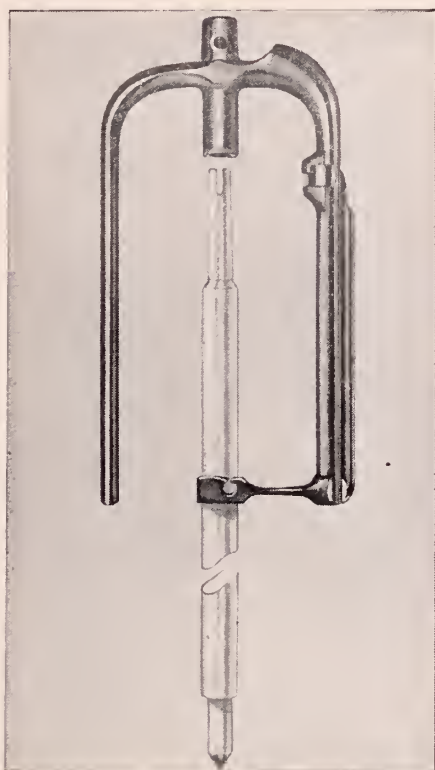
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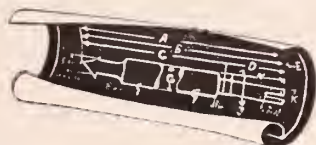
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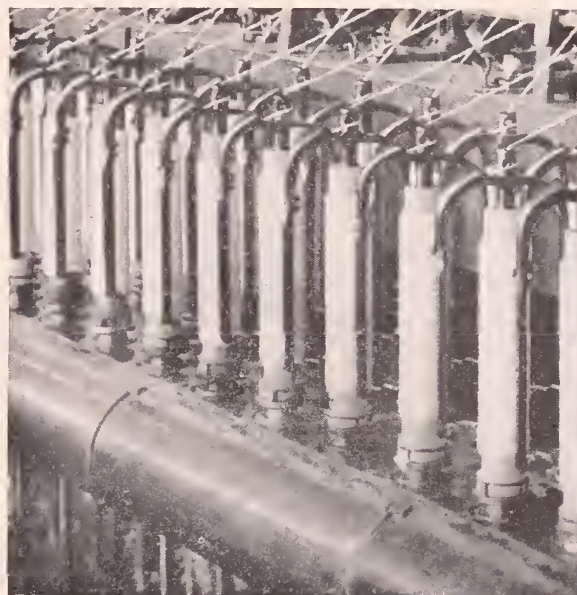
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As The Editor Sees It - - -

The most valuable asset to a student graduating from college is the contacts he has made during his years in school. Many boys, not realizing this, do not go out of their way to make acquaintances. This is a mistake. Everyone you meet, whether he is a student, a professor, or a total stranger, is a contact and a potential asset.

The students you meet and know can aid you in many ways. Through them, you can find out about other sections of the country, different cities, various industries, and numerous outlooks on life. It is not at all improbable that you may meet a future employer through a fellow student.

Professors, aside from their regular job of dispensing knowledge, are very important contacts to a student just finishing school and looking for work. Even if a professor cannot place you immediately, his favorable recommendation is worth a great deal. All through your school career, professors are a valuable source of information on practically any subject. Of course, you wouldn't ask an English professor about the operation of a knitting machine, but you can find specialists in almost any field.

Visitors to the campus, even though total strangers, may be invaluable when you go out to look for work. One person you meet may be an important mill executive, while another may be only a person looking for a job, like yourself. The trouble is that until you become acquainted, you don't know which one is which.

No contact is too unimportant to be ignored. If one is introduced to ten thousand people, chances are that nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine will be of little help in the final analysis, while the other one may mean the beginning of a very satisfactory career. The risk of missing that one makes it imperative that every opportunity to make a contact is taken advantage of.

Another peculiar thing about contacts is that they are like a snowball. Once started, they increase greatly as they progress. The writer has had some small experience in this phenomenon. From an acquaintance, he obtained the name of two men to contact in regard to summer employment. One of these contacts expanded into personal interviews with five other prospective employers. The other resulted in two separate interviews and immediate employment. These contacts will be well worth while when the writer starts to look for permanent employment upon graduation.

The editor wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation to all of those, who, through cooperation and hard work, have made this issue of the BOBBIN & BEAKER possible. We regret the tardiness of this issue, but due to no fault of ours, there were certain obstacles which had to be overcome before we could begin work.

N T M S NEWS

(continued from page eighteen)

There had been talk about forming such an organization for some time, but no one seemed to do very much about it until Walton Cassidy, Max Hance, Prof. T. A. Campbell, Jr., and some others got busy on the idea and really started the ball rolling. After several discussions, a meeting was called, and there was a large turnout for the charter meeting. A committee was appointed, rules, by-laws and a constitution were drawn up. The club was called the National Textile Manufacturing Society. Max Hance was elected president and now serves in that office. Other officers are J. T. Hardin, Vice-President; G. R. Shedd, Secretary; W. F. Bradley, Corresponding Secretary; J. R. Shirley, Treasurer; Dave Crawford, Master at Arms, and C. L. Rogers, Publicity Secretary.

At the beginning of the year, there were fifty-two old members in the club and thirty-five new members were added. There has been a number of interesting programs, both educational and entertaining. Included among the speakers were Dean Brown of the Textile School and Prof. T. A. Campbell, Jr. An interesting movie on the Reading Full Fashioned Hosiery machine was shown. Also some recent movies of Clemson's out of town football games. A key, which has the Coat of Arms containing a bale of cotton, a cone of yarn and a bolt of cloth was ordered and has been received by all of the old members. Another order is being prepared for keys for the new members. The club recently met and voted for a steak supper which is to take place in the near future.

Much progress has been made in the N.T.M.S. and with continued hard work and cooperation of the officers of the club, the class advisor, and the students in the School of Textiles, this can become one of the finest clubs on the campus and may spread to other schools having a Textile Manufacturing major, thereby becoming a national fraternity.

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